(XLVIIIth Year.) (No. 2383.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1792.

GIBRALTAR, *May* 10.

EPAIRS in Barbary ſtill wear an unſettled appearance.

Six of the late emperor's ſons have been proclaimed in various parts of the empire (Sidi Mahomet) each afraid to ſtrike the firſt blow, while their miſerable country is falling a victim to the wild fanaticiſm and brutality of an uncivilized and ungoverned multitude. The roads have been ſo infeſted with aſſaſſins and robbers that travelling is totally impracticable; and even at Tangiers the conſuls hardly think themſelves ſafe in their houſes, and under the protection of their colours.

The cruelties which have been exerciſed by Muley Ismaid were ſo numerous, ſo enormous, and ſo unprecedented, that the people are become very cautious in their choice of another ſovereign, and perhaps may never will have ſo favourable an opportunity as the preſent of accompliſhing a revolution in their government. But they are too blind and ignorant to avail themſelves of it. It is fortunate for this garriſon that their troubles do not affect our ſupply. We ſtill continue to receive proviſions from Barbary, and thoſe at reaſonable reaſonable.

When he found that his wounds were mortal, and that he muſt die, he ordered his black guard to put to death ſeven or eight hundred of his ſubjects in cold blood; ſome were nailed to walls alive, others had their eyes torn out, others their fleſh cut out, and afterwards ſhot at, like ſo many birds. The cries of women and children enraged him the more, for all that went to him were killed.

SOLEURE, (*Switzerland*) *May* 30.

Our diet has declared itſelf permanent until the tranquility of Europe will permit to ſeparate, and has reſolved unanimouſly that the Swiſs ſhall obſerve the moſt ſtrict armed neutrality; in conſequence of which orders have been ſent to M. de Cuſtines to evacuate the defiles of Porentrui, otherwiſe they will oblige him to evacuate them. It has alſo been reſolved to liſten to no propoſition for the renewal of the agreements with France until they can treat with the king himſelf.

FROM THE UPPER RHINE, *June* 6.

The elector of Bavaria has, in conſequence of a long conference with the Imperial miniſter, given up the plan of neutrality, and joined the league of Auſtria, Proſſia and Sardinia, againſt France; and it is intended to gain time until ſufficient Auſtrian and Proſſian troops arrive to protect the eſtates of the Palatine;—the eſtates are fortifying towards the Rhine; the garriſon of fortreſs at Manheim is furniſhing with 200 pieces of cannon, and every exertion is uſing to put that place in a formidable ſtate of defence.

WARSAW, *June* 23.

We have juſt received from the camp of prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, intelligence both agreeable and important. This prince has gained a ſignal victory over a corps of the Ruſſian troops of the diviſion of general Rochowſki.

This action happened the 17th of this month between Polonne and Zeslaw, in Volhynia.

The combat, which was obſtinate and bloody, laſted from ſeven in the morning till five in the afternoon.

The opponents were very near coming to bayonets, when the enemy retired, leaving the field of battle to the Poliſh army.

The Poles loſt eight hundred men, and 300 horſes; the loſs of the Ruſſians exceeds four thouſand, beſides priſoners, and a ſtandard taken from them.

The advantage gained by the Poliſh army would have been ſtill more complete, but for a check which one of the republic's troops received on the fourth in paſſing a bridge thrown over a dyke, which broke down and interrupted their march. The Ruſſians attacking them at this inſtant, they defended themſelves with prodigious courage, and preferred periſhing in a deep pool, where ſeven of their guns were loſt in the mud, to yielding them to the enemy, who had ſurrounded them.

The greateſt loſs experienced by the Ruſſian army the 17th, is attributed to this circumſtance. The corps placed in the centre of the Poliſh army, more or leſs forced in the heat of the action; on which the Ruſſians advancing, expoſed their flanks. This poſition did not eſcape the watchful eye of the prince who commanded the wings of the Poliſh army: and as they obſerved it, they directed their artillery, and the great ſtrength of their troops, againſt theſe expoſed flanks. In this interval the reſerve changed their front, and contributed by this evolution, to repulſe the enemy; and, immediately on this, a general attack at the ſame inſtant decided the victory.

The Ruſſian forces conſiſted of two pulks of coſſacks, of 600 choſen men each; two regiments of huſſars, of 600 choſen men each; a regiment of Catharinoſlaw cuiraſſiers, of two thouſand men; three battalions of diſmounted Chaſſeurs, two thouſand men; the grenadiers of Catharinoſlaw to the number of four thouſand; and twenty-four pieces of cannon.

Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, who was himſelf in every place, and attending to every thing, has forgotten himſelf alone in the account he gives of this action. He attributes particular praiſe to generals Wielhorſki, Koſciuſko, and Poupart; and to brigadier Mokronowſki, and makes diſtinguiſhed mention of the officers Szcutowſki, Sanguſzko, Poniatowſki, Chomenowſki, Grochowſki, Hauman, Kruſicki, Tepfer, Matſzycke, Bukar, Broniſzowſki, and Tolkemit.

PARIS, *June* 14.

The new war miniſter gives a ſad account of the army; 40,000 men ſtill wanted—the generals calling for arms, for ammunition, for camp equipage, there is alſo a vacuum of 10,000 horſes. Such was the report which M. Dumouriez, in his "bonnet rouge," made yeſterday to the aſſembly; he concluded with aſking for twenty millions.

The ſecond battalion of Walſh's Iriſh brigade is gone off to Coblentz.

The king trembles for the life of the queen. The unhappy princeſs has friends every where, but among the mob, and the mob drag the reins of government.———I am aſſured by one of the ladies of honour, that the royal perſonages went laſt night and took the ſacrament, preparatory to the fatal moment.

June 16. The report of M. Dumouriez, on the ſtate of the war department, ſeems to indicate a wiſh in the royal party to diſpoſe the nation to liſten to a conciliating propoſition from the powers in concert, as ſoon as their armies arrive on the Rhine. This is expected about the 4th of July.

The king has refuſed his ſanction, yeſterday at the council, to the decree on the prieſts, and to the eſtabliſhment of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris.

July 5. Our mayor has publicly announced to us a ſtorm which is gathering, and is to break upon us on the 10th. Many perſons have great faith in his intelligence; from a perſuaſion that he is generally let into the ſecrets of our modern patriotic machinations. Others leſs credulous, and we own ourſelves of the number, look on this as one of thoſe imaginary plots to which we have been accuſtomed ſince the revolution; and invented to raiſe our opinion of the vigilance of the magiſtrates, and at the ſame time excite our horror againſt the conſtitutional royaliſts, to whom all theſe conſpiracies are attributed. At all events, it is ſuppoſed, that if there is any treaſon in agitation, and if the mayor is really apprized of it, he muſt know ſome of the traitors, and will not fail bringing them to public juſtice before the day appointed for carrying the project into execution.

Be it as it may, in reſpect to any particular conſpiracy, it is certain that the ſpirit of party never yet roſe ſo high as at preſent. If any thing can ſave us from an immediate civil war, it is the variety of parties, which is ſo great, that among twenty perſons, we ſcarce find two of the ſame diſpoſition; and conſequently, no one party can judge where to fix a point of union. The number of ſects in politics ſeems to be as great as that which prevails in religion, and every ſect is equally enthuſiaſtic, violent and intolerant.

That a ſtorm muſt in the end break over us is certain; but it is impoſſible to judge when it will happen; for at preſent all the kingdom is enveloped in a fog that the eye cannot penetrate; and all our politicians are continually joſtling againſt each other in the obſcurity, without being able to diſtinguiſh friend from foe. The light we receive from our luminous aſſembly, ſerves but to render our darkneſs more viſible, as an abſtract of their journals will ſhew.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, July 7.

M. Laſon-Ladebat made a report on the different ſteps taken by M. Servan to furniſh the army with proviſions.

Mr. Bontedon, an officer in the army of La Fayette, appeared at the bar to complain of the various attempts that had been made to induce him to ſign a petition, diſapproving of the tranſactions of the 20th of June, and the notifications which he had experienced in conſequence of his refuſal. This petition was referred to the committee of twelve.

It was decreed on the propoſition of M. Hugar that there ſhall be formed a legion of free companies for each of our four armies. They then voted to the miniſter of the marine, a ſum of 13,191,345 livres, for the extraordinary expences of his department during the year 1792.

The Abbé Lamourette, biſhop of Lyons was then heard on the order of the day: He forcibly ſtated the neceſſity of a frank and cordial re-union of all the members of the legiſlative body, and ſhewed that on ſuch a re-union alone depended the maintenance of the rights of the people, and the perſervation of liberty. There exiſt, ſaid he, two diſtinct parties in the aſſembly: theſe parties both accuſe one another: the one of wiſhing for a republican form of government: the other of meditating the re-eſtabliſhment of the two chambers. Let us renounce our paſſions—let us be united—we then ſhall become ſtrong; our union will be more formidable to our enemies, than all the cannons which guard our frontiers. Let us give a great example to all Europe, and inſpire our enemies with terror; there is nothing incompatible except vice and virtue. I demand the preſident to fix a day to put the following propoſition to the vote: "Let all who hold in deteſtation a republic, and the two chambers riſe."

Scarcely had theſe laſt words been pronounced, when the two ſides roſe, threw up their hats, ſtretched forth their arms. Loud applauſes were heard from every quarter. Each ſide approached its opponents, the two mingled together, and exchanged embraces; ſigns of the utmoſt harmony and concord prevailed; the two parties ſwore an immortal union, and took their ſeats promiſcuouſly.

Scarcely had they finiſhed when the approach of the king was announced. He was received with loud and reiterated applauſes. He was accompanied by his miniſters, and placed himſelf without ceremony beſide the preſident.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"*Gentlemen*,

"No ſpectacle can be more affecting to me than the general re-union of ſentiments which has now taken place. This re-union I have long deſired, at laſt my wiſh is fulfilled, the nation and the king form only one. The conſtitution will now become that point of union, around which all Frenchmen will aſſemble in order to proteſt it, and the king will always ſet them the example."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"*Sire*,

"This memorable epoch muſt inſpire with the greateſt pleaſure all the friends of liberty. It is a dreadful epoch for its enemies, henceforth the nation is invincible. In vain tyrants conſpire againſt liberty."

Both theſe ſpeeches were received with the greateſt applauſe.

The king made ſome efforts to anſwer, but was ſo much affected that he could only ſay, in a tone which indicated the utmoſt emotion, "The pleaſure which I feel is delicious." He then retired, accompanied by a deputation, and the ſitting roſe, amidſt the acclamations of *Vive la Nation! Vive la Liberty! Vive le Roi!*

July 11. A letter from the miniſter of juſtice was read, ſtating, that on account of the delay in ſubmitting to him the papers relative to the ſuſpenſion of M. Petion, he could not decide upon it till to-morrow. The aſſembly ordered, that if the executive power did not communicate its deciſion to-morrow, the matter ſhould be taken up by the aſſembly.

M. Herault reported from the joint committees on the political ſtate of the nation. Their opinion was, to declare that the country is in danger.

M. Lacipede propoſed the following form of the declaration, which was voted almoſt unanimouſly:

"Numerous bodies of troops are advancing towards our frontiers. All thoſe who abhor liberty are arming againſt our conſtitution.

"Citizens our country is in danger!

"Let thoſe who are to have the honour of marching the firſt to defend all that they hold moſt dear, always remember that they are Frenchmen and freemen; let their fellow citizens maintain at home the ſafety of perſons and of property; let the magiſtrates of the people watch attentively; let all, with the calm courage which is the attribute of true force, wait for the ſignal of the law before they act, and our country will be ſaved."

On the motion of M. Vergniaud, the aſſembly voted an addreſs to the French, on the dangers of their country.

"Citizens,

"Your conſtitution reſtores the principles of eternal juſtice. A league of kings is formed to deſtroy it. Their battalions are advancing. They are numerous, under rigorous diſcipline, and long practiced in the art of war. Do you not feel a noble ardour inflame your courage? Will you ſuffer hordes of foreigners, like a deſtructive torrent, to overflow your fields? Will you ſuffer them to ravage your harveſts, to waſte your country by burning and cruelties; in a word, to lead yourſelves with chains dyed in the blood of all you hold moſt dear?

"Our armies are not yet complete: an indiſcreet ſecurity too ſoon reſtrained the ardour of patriotiſm. The levies of recruits ordained have not been ſo completely ſucceſsful as your repreſentatives had hoped. Internal troubles, added to the difficulty of our ſituation, cauſe our enemies to give themſelves up to vain hopes, which to you are an inſult.

"Haſte citizens! ſave liberty, and vindicate your glory.

"The national assembly declares, that our country is in danger.

"Beware, however, of thinking that this declaration is the effect of a terror unworthy of the assembly, or of you. You have taken the oath, "To live free or die." The assembly knows that you will keep it, and swears to set you the example; but the question is not to brave death, we must conquer, and you can conquer; if you abjure your hatreds, if you forget your political dissentions, if you unite in the common cause, if you watch with indefatigable activity your internal enemies, if you prevent all the disorders and all the acts of violence to individuals which they excite; if securing within the kingdom the empire of the laws, and answering by well ordered movements the call of your country, you fly to the frontiers, and to our camps, with the generous enthusiasm of liberty, and the profound sentiment of the duties of soldier citizens.

"Frenchmen, four years engaged in a struggle against despotism, we advertise you of your dangers, in order to invite you to the efforts necessary to surmount them. We shew you the precipice, what glory waits you when you have surmounted it? The eyes of nations are fixed upon you; astonish them by the majestic display of your force, and of a grand character. Union, respect for the laws, for the chiefs, for the constituted authorities; courage unshaken, and soon will victory crown with her palms the alter of liberty: soon will the nations who are now arming against your constitution covet to unite themselves with you by the ties of sweet fraternity; soon consolidating, by a glorious peace, the basis of your government, you will reap all the fruits of the revolution; and in preparing your own happiness, you will have prepared the happiness of posterity."

On the motion of M. Vaublanc the assembly voted—

An Address to the Army.

"*Brave Warriors,*

"The national assembly has just proclaimed the danger of our country; this is to proclaim the force of the empire; this is to announce, that French youth will flock round the standard of liberty. You will teach them to conquer; you will point them the road to glory.

"On the signal of danger to your country, you will feel your ardour redoubled. Warriors, let discipline guide your motions, that alone is the guarantee of victory. Have that calm and cool courage with which the sence of your force ought to inspire you.

"A true army is an immense body put in motion by a single head. It can do nothing without a passive subordination of rank to rank, from the soldier up to the general. Warriors, imitate the devotion of Dassas, and the courage of the brave Pie. Merit the honours which your country reserves for those who fight for her: they will be worthy of her and of you.

"Forget not that it is your constitution that is attacked. The object is to make you descend from the glorious rank of freedom! Well! brave warriors, the constitution must triumph, or the French nation must be covered with indelible disgrace.

"From all parts your fellow-citizens are preparing to second you. Doubt not of it: there is not a Frenchman who hesitates; there is not one who, in these days of peril and of glory, risks dishonouring his life by a base and shameful inaction. How unhappy will be the man who cannot on some future day say to his children and his fellow-citizens—"I too fought when our liberty was attacked. I shared the glory of the day on which the French arms triumphed over our enemies. I descended the ramparts of the city, which they attacked in vain; and on such a day I bled for my country, for liberty, and equality."

L O N D O N,

June 23. By private letters from Paris we learn, that that capital is at present in extreme disorder. The late changes in the administration, and the firmness of the king's resistance to certain measures, have placed him in a situation of imminent danger. The queen, always the imputed origin of every obnoxious act, is virulently reviled, threatened and insulted. The Jacobins publicly talk of giving a very signal example to the world. May it be that of popular ascendency used with mildness and moderation!

The black cloud of war which hangs so heavily this summer over the continent of Europe, more and more lowers.—Russia and Poland are about to add to its horrows. Without entering into a discussion of the cause which induces this new scene of hostility and probable carnage, it is sufficient to remark what most probably may occur to most of our readers, that the moment is at hand, when Poland may cease to be a distinct kingdom.—In the last war against this devoted country, when the combined powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, got each a share of its territories, it seemed but to lead to some future occasion of dispute, to form a pretext for dividing the whole realm. It may be no great presumption, therefore, to hazard a prophecy, that the result of the present war, in which other powers most probably will unite with Russia, will be a participation among them of the remaining dominions of the Polish monarch.

The Prussian cabinet has formerly engaged to defend the present constitution of Holland, to guard it against the innovating spirit of the French, and to maintain the dignity of the Stadtholder, and all the prerogatives annexed to his station.

The fleet fitting out by Russia, to act against the French, consists of twelve ships of the line, and a proportion of frigates.

The states-general of Holland have refused a request made by his Prussian majesty, to pass a convoy of warlike ammunition through their territories, declaring at the same time their intention to stand perfectly neuter in the present dispute relative to France.

The diet of Poland have [illegible], after having considered the conduct of the war [illegible] to the king, whose virtues and talents certainly render him worthy of the trust. The [illegible] accounts are [illegible] of the Polish army. They advanced to meet the enemy in the highest spirits and with the utmost regularity, and are every where received by the inhabitants as brothers, and are even by some furnished with provisions and forage without any expence.

We are favoured with the following extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 23.—"Her majesty of Portugal continues very ill, there is a degree of obstinacy in her, which doctor Willis says, he never met with in any subject he ever had under his care; he has little or no success, and the people in general begin to dispair."

B O S T O N, *August* 27.

The captain of a French packet, which arrived on Wednesday night at Dover, brings intelligence that a general action has taken place between the French and Austrian armies, that it was a hard fought battle, attended with very great slaughter, the Austrians having 10,000 killed and wounded, and the French upwards of 5000, but that the victory was greatly in favour of the French.

Menen and some other places are taken by the French, and they were besieging Mons, which they expected to carry.

P I T T S B U R G, *August* 25.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Mr. Heckewelder, Indian missionary, to the reverend Daniel Story, Marietta, dated Fort Washington, July 26, 1792.

"A day or two after our arrival at this place, we had news from Post Vincent, that one or two of our flags had been killed; and since that, this news has been confirmed by two men who had been taken prisoners by the Indians, the first in general Harmar's expedition, and the other on the 4th of November last.—These men give the particulars of the whole, as told them, by the Indians themselves, viz. That they were first taken and brought into the towns, and after knowing their errand, the Indians put them to death."

[These flags were sent for the purpose of making one more attempt to bring about a peace with the savages—their fate, we adduce as a palpable and public instance of savage honour and benevolence, and as a proof of the value of treaties with those who disregard the first principles of them, so far as to murder the very agent sent to establish them.]

Thursday last arrived here from the eastward, a detachment of about 300 men, under the command of captain Mills.

And the same day a company of men from Virginia, commanded by captain Smith.

A Caution to Travellers.

On Friday the 17th instant, was seen a number of disorderly persons in a thicket on the way side between the towns of Washington and Canonsburg, all armed with guns and pistols, and painted like Indians: They were seen by sundry travellers. Their design was not known, but supposed to perpetrate some malicious or wicked intention. Their appearance occasioned a considerable alarm in the neighbourhood.

A N N A P O L I S, *September* 13.

To the CITIZENS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties, and the city of Annapolis.

Gentlemen,

AT the solicitation of many of my friends, I am induced to come forward and offer myself as a candidate for your favour, at the ensuing election for a representative of the second district in congress. On this occasion, I earnestly request your votes, and am, with great respect,

Yours,

JOHN THOMAS.

West river, September 11, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties.

Gentlemen,

AS the object of offering my services is effected by the coming forward of Mr. John Thomas, I therefore decline having a poll taken at the next election for your respectful and obedient servant,

DAVID ROSS.

Annapolis, September 11, 1792.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties.

GENTLEMEN,

MY address comes to you, not [illegible] with the sophistry and ingenuity of a [illegible], nor is it aided by the artifice of a speculator, but its the genuine language of a heart that throbs within the breast of an honest planter. From the solicitations of my friends, I am induced to make you a tender of my services as a delegate for the second district; this may be a matter of more moment than you may imagine. It is your duty, Sirs, to come forward on the present occasion, and make every exertion to elect a man of unblemished character—Let him be a man of independent principles—Let him be a man of sound judgement—Let him be a man noted for his assiduity, industry and sobriety—Let him be a man of the same occupation with yourselves; for believe me, interest is the energetic—interest, I say, is the main-spring by which all men are actuated—Then your best, your only security, is to elect a man whose interest and yours are inseparable; who, to give a vote that would injure you, must [illegible] injure himself.

I have no other [illegible] Heavens but the cultivation of [illegible] of my property is vested in lands and negroes [illegible] of which is [illegible] Sirs, makes me a [illegible] friend to the planter [illegible] Sirs, makes me a fast friend to the farmer.

I flatter myself there are reasons sufficient to [illegible] every impartial reader that its his interest to give [illegible] scale the preponderancy; and should I be so happy [illegible] to be elected by the voters of this district, I do, in [illegible] most solemn manner, pledge the sacred honour of [illegible] gentleman, that the best of my abilities shall be [illegible] voted to your service—It shall be my first, my last, [illegible] only study, to support your government, to make [illegible] a free, independent, and happy people.——This [illegible] the pure language of him who has the honour to [illegible] scribe himself——

Your most obedient, and, I sincerely hope, Humble servant,

RICHARD A. CONTEE.

Upper Marlborough, September 10, 1792.

On Friday the 12th of October next, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises,

THE subscriber's plantation, commonly called Church's Old Fields, containing [illegible] acres of stiff level land, well watered and wooded, [illegible] which, from its quality and situation, may, at a [illegible] moderate expence, be made a beautiful and productive farm; it is most advantageously situated, being [illegible] the main road leading from Annapolis to Bladensburg, 5 miles from the latter and 24 from the former, [illegible] miles from the capitol or house of congress, 11[illegible] the president's palace, 12½ from George-town, [illegible] from the outlines of the federal city; few places [illegible] be better calculated for a gentleman's country [illegible] and those who may wish to possess one for themselves or their posterity near the seat of government [illegible] the United States, will probably never meet [illegible] favourable opportunity, nor could an industrious [illegible] farmer reasonably with a better market than is [illegible] met with in the many towns that surround it [illegible] directions at convenient distances. Three years [illegible] will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond on interest with approved security, the indulgence of credit [illegible] forfeited if the interest be not paid in three [illegible] after it becomes due. Mr. Anthony Page, [illegible] on the Annapolis road, near the premises, will [illegible] the land.

THOMAS GLISSAN.

N. B. Should it suit the purchaser, one half [illegible] purchase money will be received in young orderly negro men, at a reasonable valuation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MINISTER of the Protestant Episcopal Church [illegible] wanting in the parish of St. Margaret's [illegible] minister.

w 6

CHARLES WATERS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 11, 1792.

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending the three following Negroes, who broke gaol on the night of the 6th instant, to wit: Negro HERCULES, who was condemned to work at the wheel-barrow for four years; [illegible] about six feet high, has thick lips, a bold look, [illegible] and well made, about thirty years of age; [illegible] when he broke gaol an osnabrig shirt and negro [illegible] breeches, neither stockings nor shoes.——Negro CHARLES, committed as a runaway, who [illegible] belongs to Thomas Adair, of Calvert county, [illegible] made likely negro man, exactly five feet six [illegible] and an half high; had on when he broke gaol [illegible] nabrig jacket with sleeves, one ditto shirt, [illegible] linen trousers, and a red linen handkerchief, [illegible] he wears on his head.——Negro WILL, about fourteen or fifteen years old, committed [illegible] runaway, who says he belongs to Mrs. Chapman [illegible] Charles county; he is about five feet high; [illegible] when he broke gaol a very dirty osnabrig shirt [illegible] trousers. The above reward will be given for [illegible] three, or Ten Dollars for Hercules, if [illegible] brought to this place, or confined in any gaol [illegible] state, and Three Dollars each for Charles [illegible] Will, if brought to this place.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff,
Prince-George's county.

Upper Marlborough, September 7, 1792.

Cambridge, September 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition [illegible] presented to the general assembly, at the [illegible] session, to make the road leading from East[illegible] Akers's Ferry a public road down to the [illegible] and to condemn a piece of land at the said ferry [illegible] the purpose of a ferry house.

AN industrious Mechanic, capable of teaching PSALMODY in its different parts, [illegible] willing to act as clerk and sexton to a Protestant Episcopal Church, and can come well recommended, will be informed of an eligible situation [illegible] making himself known to the Printers of this Gazette.

Caroline county, September [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to obtain an act to confirm his title to a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, called The ADDITION, [illegible] claimed by him in virtue of a contract for the [illegible] thereof by James Dickinson, deceased, the [illegible] in fact of the late Anthony Richardson, [illegible] to the father of the late Andrew M[illegible]

PETER EDMONDSON.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway by ... of JOB, a stout well made negro man, ... his name is JEM, and that he is the property of RICHARD LEE, of Lancaster county, in Virginia; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a large scar over his left eye, his cloathing white country cloth jacket and breeches and a cotton shirt. His master is desired to take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

J. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

September 1, 1792.

Calvert county, September 10, 1792.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.

GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

Cecil county, State of Maryland, September 7, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, late the property of JOHN and MARGARET SMITH, which was conveyed to me by JAMES SCOTT, lying in this county, and is part of a tract of land called NEW MUNSTER.

JAMES COCHRAN.

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-town gaol, August 29, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Charles county, September 4, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

EDWARD W. BOSWELL.

Philadelphia Loaf Sugar,

For Sale,—by

James Shaw.

Aug. 15, 1792.

Annapolis, July 17, 1792.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of ROBERT COUDEN, Esq; late of this city, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, if any there be, are requested to exhibit them for payment.

J. H. STONE, Administrator.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, ofnabrig shirt and trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, I therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeable to law.

R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 10th of this month, a likely very fair mulatto slave named BASIL, about 30 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has gray eyes, and very bald headed, short redish coloured hair much curled; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat with a red velvet cape, one light coloured worsted coat, several waistcoats, one pair of Russia sheeting breeches, one pair ditto white broad cloth, two pair of trousers, three coarse shirts, and one ditto Irish linen, several pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, and a fan-tail hat, which he commonly wears cocked on two sides, with a ribbon and buckle. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE.

N. B. The above runaway was seen in George-town early on the morning he went away, and as he is an artful fellow I make no doubt will change his name and endeavour to pass as a freeman. A. B.

July 11, 1792.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, to THOMAS and RICHARD TILLARD, for dealings at this place, are once more most earnestly called on for payment; such as have been neglectful, and do not now make reasonable payments, or by the close of the present inspection at farthest, may expect suits without further notice, or subject to process.

THOMAS TILLARD.

Pig-Point, 8th August, 1792.

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at its next session, for an act to appropriate the free-school land of Anne-Arundel county to the purpose of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, to poor orphans, and other children of the said county, whose nearest relations are incapable of affording them the benefit of such an education.

It is proposed, that the said land be sold; that the money arising from the sale be added to the money already raised by voluntary contribution, and by the late orphan school lottery, and that the whole be vested in trustees for carrying into effect the benevolent design, for which the said lottery was instituted. See No. 2312 of the Maryland Gazette, published May 5, 1791.

Annapolis, July 9, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber, in order that they may be adjusted; persons who are indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

THOMAS CLARK, Executor.

July 22, 1792.

THE Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, Prince-George's county, Maryland, intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to sell the glebe-lands in said parish, to repair the parish church and other exigences for the benefit of said parish.

Signed by order,
JESSE HELLEN, Register.

August 8th, 1792.

To be HIRED,

An excellent Woman Cook,

SHE is honest and industrious, and well qualified, from constant and considerable employment in her line of business, to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who must be taken with her. Inquire of THE PRINTERS.

September 6, 1792.

THE

ANNAPOLIS RACES

Will commence

The second TUESDAY in October next,

Previous to which particulars will be published.

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to compensate me for the real property of James Jamison, which was confiscated and sold.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

August 28, 1792.

THIS is to inform all persons that it may concern, that at the next court, held for Allegany county, I shall petition the court of the said county for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in the said county, called THE COVE, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE MASON.

Gunston-Hall, Fairfax county, Virginia, July 27, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at the last Session of assembly.

ALSO,—THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MATTHEW BIRKHEAD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber on Friday the 14th day of September ensuing, producing their claims legally authenticated, that a division amongst the creditors may immediately take place. All persons neglecting this notice will be excluded from any proportion of said estate.

THOMAS BATSON, Administrator, with the will annexed.

Herring Bay, August 9, 1792.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 per acre	2140 0 0	
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0	
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0	
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910 0 0	
1 prize in cash,	100 0 0	
1 ditto,	50 0 0	
1 ditto,	46 0 0	
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 0 0	
		£.7000
667 Prizes.		
3333 Blanks.		

M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Notice.

AS the subscriber cannot possibly know the fate of a number of his LOTTERY TICKETS now in Europe, for sale, before the last of September, he is under the necessity of extending the time of drawing his lottery to some time in November next.

J. T. BOUCHER.

For Sale,

THAT valuable FARM the property and place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known by the name of STEPNEY. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to

DAN. JENIFER, sen.
DAN. JENIFER, jun. } Executors.

N. B. If the above property is not sold by the 15th of September next, it will on that day be rented.

Port-Tobacco, August 2, 1792.

Dorchester county, July 12, 1792.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.

EDWARD SMITH.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILL. LEIGH.

Charles county, July 29, 1792.

John Hyde,

In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. George Mann's new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms, having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner; and he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers, that he can serve them upon the most [illegible] terms, and on the shortest notice, as he [illegible] will be always supplied with the very best [illegible], and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro shoes, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and dried HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in those two branches since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1792.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red COW, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop, with an under bit, in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

OSBORN WILLIAMS.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Pig-Point, this morning, a negro woman named BET, and her child named PRISS, formerly the property of Mr. John Tydens. Whoever will deliver the said negroes to me shall receive the above reward.

JOHN GROVES.

P. S. I forewarn all persons from hiring or entertaining the said negroes. J. Groves.

Anne-Arundel county, August 27, 1792.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP under the firm of JOHN PETTY and CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons indebted to the said partnership for dealings at their Annapolis, Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlborough, and Port-Tobacco stores, are requested to make immediate payment to John Petty, in Annapolis, Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Robert Moore, in Lower-Marlborough, who will settle all claims against the said stores.

JOHN PETTY,
RICHARD YATES,
for self and
JOSEPH YATES.

*** Mr. Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Mr. Robert Moore, at Lower-Marlborough, will continue to sell the goods at the said stores on the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. 6w

Annapolis, August 27, 1792.

Twelve Pounds Reward.

RAN away last night, from Curtis creek furnace, four miles from the Lower Ferry, on Patapsco river, the four following Irish indented SERVANTS, viz.

JAMES DAVIS, aged about forty-five years, six feet one inch high, he is a boney stout fellow, of a dark complexion, has black hair, cut short on the crown of his head, and tied behind, and a large black beard, awkward in his address, and slow of speech; has a small scar on the outside of one of his ankles.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, aged twenty-one years, about five feet eight inches high, stoops in his walk, and moves as if he had laboured hard, of a sandy complexion, much freckled, and has red hair, cut on the crown of his head.

——— KILEY, aged twenty-two years, about five feet eight inches high, a well made fleshy fellow, of a fresh complexion, has black bushy hair, and a scar over his right eye, speaks bold and quick.

JAMES PLATT, aged fourteen years, a smart lively well grown boy, of a fair complexion, light coloured thin hair, cut short on the crown of his head.

Their apparels are all alike, consisting of coarse brown cloth jackets, short and round, new osnabrig shirts, crocus trousers, new single soaled shoes with strings, and new felt hats. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them, so that they may be had, shall receive twelve pounds reward, or eight dollars for each, and if brought home reasonable charges.

ELAM BAILEY.

Anne-Arundel county, July 23, 1792.

August 27, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the first of October next, for the choice of four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing one member to represent the second district of this state in the congress of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Baltimore, August 28, 1792.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the court of chancery of Maryland, will be sold, by Public [illegible]

THE following valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late JONATHAN HUDSON, deceased, to wit:

On Thursday, September 27th, next, if fair, on the premises, that grist-mill and mill-seat, together with 85 acres of land, more or less, known by the name of *Mill Lot* and *Molly's Habitation*, formerly the property of Peter Shepherd, lying about three miles from Ryster's-town, and twenty miles from Baltimore-town.—The situation of this mill is very favourable for either country work or merchant's flour, and has a plentiful stream of water. At same time and place, will be sold, about 207 acres of unimproved land, more or less, part of *Griffith's Delight*, on the Beaver-Dam, and adjoining the land of Samuel Manning; also, *Wee Bitt Enlarged*, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, purchased of William Elscroat.

On Friday forenoon, 28th of September, at Ryster's-town, will be sold, *Well's Inheritance*, containing by deed 685 acres, about seven miles from Ryster's-town, and near to the road leading to M'Allister's-town; this tract will be divided into two or three lots, as may best suit the purchasers.

On Monday, the 8th of October next, at Yate's and Campbell's vendue, that beautiful and healthy spot known by the name of *Hunting-Ridge*, containing about 550 acres, six miles from Baltimore, on the main road to Frederick-town, commanding one of the finest prospects in the state of Maryland; there are a good dwelling house and kitchen, milk-house, &c. on the land; this is calculated to make an elegant summer retreat for a private family.

On Thursday, the 11th day of October, at Mr. Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, that valuable estate, lying on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, called *Bennett's Island* and *Island Addition*, commonly known by the name of *Holland's Island*, containing near 800 acres of land, abounding with choice timber, a sure proof of the fertility of the soil, and is happily situated for both fish and fowl in their respective seasons; also, *Carter Bennet*, adjoining the above, containing about 300 acres of good farming land, capable of producing excellent wheat, corn or tobacco; this land lies high, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake. These two tracts will be sold together or separate, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

On Tuesday, the 16th of October, on the premises, that tract of land called *Pomonato*, or *Back Creek*, in Cæcil county, containing about 400 acres, more or less, lying about six miles from Charles-town, where the Rev. Mr. Thompson formerly lived; on this tract is some good meadow, and more may be made.

On Friday, the 18th of October, on the premises, all the undisposed part of *Sophia's Garden Regulated*, being that tract now in the tenure of William German, lying about seven miles from Baltimore-town, containing about 110 acres of land; also, 55 acres of unimproved land, adjoining the same.

Further descriptions of any of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected and wished that persons disposed to purchase, may view the same previous to the sale—the terms of which are, the fifth part of the purchase money to be paid immediately on confirmation of the sale by the chancellor; one half of the remainder payable in one year, on bond bearing interest, with two approved securities; the remaining half in two years, with bond and interest as aforesaid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.

In Chancery,

Aug. 23, 1792.

ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOSEPH H. JONES, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition;—It is thereupon, by the chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the said Joseph H. Jones appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property as aforesaid; and that, in the mean time, he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the news-paper of Messrs. Green at [illegible] time before the 7th of September next, and [illegible] therein for the four following weeks.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Wanted,

A HEALTHY active NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accustomed to be employed as a laundress, and can be well recommended; for whom a good price may be had on application to

J. MURRAY.

Annapolis, July 25, 1792.

WANTED,

A wet and dry NURSE,

Who can come well recommended.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday, the [illegible] day of September [illegible] forenoon, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling plantation of John Hall, deceased,

SUNDRY horses, hogs, cows and sheep, with [illegible] household furniture.

All persons having claims against the estate of [illegible] Hall, are requested to exhibit them on the day of [illegible] legally authenticated, for payment, and all those who are any ways indebted to said estate are requested to make *immediate* payment, to

JOSEPH MARRIOTT, jun. Adm[illegible]

Hunting-town, August 25, 1792.

By virtue of a power of attorney from T. H. [illegible] Esquire, to the subscriber,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Monday, the first day of October next, on the premises,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, called BROOK PLACE MANOR, lying on the waters of [illegible]tle creek, in Calvert county, containing 600 acres, more or less, remarkable for the fertility of its [illegible] and most of which is covered with valuable [illegible] walnut and hickory timber; the improvements on the same are, several tenant's houses, tobacco houses, [illegible] One third part of the purchase money will be required in hand, with bond and approved security for the remainder at two equal annual payments, with interest from the time of possession, which will be given 24th of December next.

PETER EMERSON.

Agreeably to an order of the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county,

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday the 14th day of September next, if [illegible] if not the next fair day, in the Swamp,

THE NEGROES belonging to the estate of [illegible] Norman, consisting of men, women and children. Some little credit will be given for a part, giving bond with approved security, by

THOMAS NORMAN, Executor.

THE OFFICERS of the MARYLAND L[illegible] who have disposed of their certificates at a depreciated value prior to the establishment of funds by the United States for their payment, are requested to [illegible] at Annapolis on the second TUESDAY in O[illegible] next, at which time propositions will be laid [illegible] them from the officers of the Massachusetts [illegible] lines of the late army of the United States.

*** The Printers of the different papers in [illegible] state are requested to insert the above in their papers.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next session of assembly, for an act to confirm the title of part of two tracts or parcels of land lying in Queen-Anne's county, called St. Martin's and B[illegible] containing in the whole 152½ acres of land, which was heretofore sold by a certain Walter Meeds to Griffin Fontleroy, and by him sold to James Jones, deceased.

DEKAR THOMPSON, administrat[illegible] of Griffin Fontleroy.
ISABEL JONES, widow of James,
JAMES WOOTERS and REBECCA his wife, and JAMES JONES, representatives of the said James Jones, deceased.

NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland to release [illegible] from my embarrassments, being unable to pay my debts.

GIDEON CLARK.

George-Town, Kent county, Aug. 26, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOSEPH WOO[illegible]

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 1792.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland at their session in November next, to liquidate and [illegible] her claim against the said state.

Mary Anne Elizabeth P[illegible]

September 4, 1792.

I DO hereby, in obedience to the directions of [illegible] court, give notice, that a representation of the [illegible]ous situation of the public gaol of Kent county [illegible] be laid before the next general assembly, to the [illegible] that a law may be passed, should the same be [illegible] necessary, for erecting a new one at the expense of [illegible] said county. By order of the court,

BEN. CHAMBERS, [illegible]

Kent county, July 29, 1792.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.